

mm.; diameter, 34 mm. It and a paratype (No. 424837) come from the Tubicuary River at Aroja in southern Paraguay, and were collected by Mr. F. Schade for whom the species is named and were presented by Mr. Hugh Fulton of London. The Tubicuary River is a tributary of the Paraguay about 65 miles above its confluence with the Parana and hence is in the La Plata system.

The nearest relative of *Anodontites schadei* is *A. mansfieldi* Marshall of the Rio Yaguaron and its branches, in Cerro Largo, Uruguay. *A. mansfieldi* is lighter in weight, proportionally more elongate, has the sinulus broad and curving forward, the interior typically rosy, the posterior end well-elevated above the ventral margin, and the prismatic border much wider, approaching in character the very wide prismatic border of *Anodontites patagonica* Lam. In addition to these differences, the two species come from different drainage systems.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new genus of Trematodes belonging to the subfamily Alloecreadiinae.*¹ EDWIN LINTON, University of Pennsylvania.
(Communicated by PAUL BARTSCH.)

In the manuscript of a paper: *Some Trematodes of fishes, mainly from the Woods Hole region*, awaiting publication, a new generic name is proposed to accommodate distomes, recorded in earlier papers by the author under the name *Distomum vitellosum*. To avoid possible confusion in nomenclature it has been suggested that a brief description of the new genus be published.

Cymbephallus Linton, gen. nov.

Body smooth, moderately elongate; ventral sucker surrounded by a raised border of the body wall, which may be more or less scalloped, papillate, or slightly fimbriate; cirrus very short, appearing as a muscular sucker at the orifice of the ejaculatory duct in front of the ventral sucker, to the left of the median line. Testes smooth or lobed, median, one following the other, behind the smooth or lobed ovary. Vitellaria diffuse.

Type species, *Cymbephallus vitellosus* (Linton).

CYMBEPHALLUS VITELLOSUS (Linton).

Distomum vitellosum Linton. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1899: 290, 416, fig. 38, 39, and 333-340. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1904: 335. Proc. Nat. Mus. 33: 105.

These distomes assume a great variety of contraction shapes. Living examples are usually relatively short with breadth one-third or more of the length. When placed in fresh water or weak formalin they tend to become turgid and may elongate until the length is six or more times the breadth. Under pressure the living worm may become several times as long as broad. Neck short, conical, often reflected dorsad, especially in turgid specimens;

¹ Received October 18, 1933.

posterior end of body frequently tapering to a blunt point. Ventral sucker larger than oral, ratio about 8:5, surrounded by a raised border, which may appear to be sinuous in outline, or to bear 4 or 5 lobes on the posterior border and about 4 on the anterior border, often inconspicuous in mounted specimens. In turgid specimens the ventral sucker is prominent, often more or less pedicellate. Maximum length in balsam about 3.5 mm. Pharynx usually a little longer than broad, ratio of length of pharynx to diameter of oral sucker about 4:5. Prepharynx very short or none; esophagus as long or longer than pharynx; intestinal rami reach nearly to the posterior end of the body, usually hidden by the dense vitellaria. Genital pore in front of the ventral sucker to the left of the median line; the ejaculatory duct terminates in what has the appearance of a strong, muscular sucker-like structure, at the anterior border of which is the opening of the metraterm. The seminal vesicle extends one-third or more of the distance between the ventral sucker and the ovary. The two testes, the one following the other, lie about midway between the ventral sucker and the posterior end. They are usually circular or oval in outline, occasionally subtriangular and rarely slightly lobed. Ovary near anterior edge of first testis usually more or less elliptical in outline. Vitellaria diffuse, continuing from near posterior edge of ventral sucker to the posterior end of the body, often obscuring the other organs. Uterus between ovary and ventral sucker. Ova, average of 24 specimens from 16 different specific hosts, in balsam, 0.053 by 0.029 mm.; maximum 0.063 by 0.033, minimum 0.045 by 0.027.

Recorded from 34 species of Woods Hole fishes, from 15 species of Beaufort fishes and from 5 species of Bermuda fishes. Found in the intestines.

***Cymbephallus fimbriatus* Linton, sp. nov.**

Distomum vitellosum Linton, Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1899: 462. Bull. U. S. Fish Com. 1904: 388, 390, 399, *fig. 176-178*.

Body elongate, not varying much in diameter; neck short, more or less conical; ventral sucker larger than oral, prominent, sometimes pedicellate, surrounded by a border of short papillae; pharynx elliptical-ovate, longer than broad; esophagus longer than pharynx; intestinal rami extend to posterior end; genital pore in front of ventral sucker, on left of median line, the opening of the ejaculatory duct a strong, muscular sucker; opening of the metraterm with sphincter on blunt papilla at anterior border of genital sucker; seminal vesicle elongate, curved, extending from one-third to more than one-half the distance between the ventral sucker and the ovary; testes two, the one following the other with but a short interval between, in some cases lobed, in others lobes not distinct; ovary at or near the anterior edge of the first testis, usually not lobed, although a tendency to lobing was observed in a few cases. Vitellaria diffuse, filling the body back of the testes, and extending to a point about half way between the ovary and the ventral sucker. Ova about 0.06 by 0.03 mm. Maximum length, in balsam about 5 mm.

From *Menticirrhus saxatilis*, Woods Hole; from *Bairdiella chrysur*, *Menticirrhus americanus* and *Sciurus ocellatus*, Beaufort. Found in the intestines.

This species differs from *C. vitellosus* in its larger size, and in having longer and more numerous papillae bordering the ventral sucker, in the lobed

character of the testes and larger ova, also in that the seminal vesicle extends farther back of the ventral sucker, and the vitellaria do not reach to a point as near the ventral sucker. Furthermore while *C. vitellosus* tends to taper towards the posterior end, *C. fimbriatus*, as a rule, maintains its breadth back of the ventral sucker and is bluntly rounded at the posterior end. There are, however, many contraction shapes in both species which make it difficult to fit descriptions to them.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Bird bones from Eskimo ruins on St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea.*¹ HERBERT FRIEDMANN, U. S. National Museum.

During several seasons of excavating ancient and more modern Eskimo habitations on St. Lawrence Island, Mr. H. B. Collins, Jr., Assistant Curator of Ethnology, United States National Museum, amassed a large collection of avian bones. Inasmuch as all his material was carefully collected with full stratigraphical data, it is possible to determine, in a relative sense, the different ages of the various specimens. Furthermore, since the time limits range from village sites abandoned half a century ago to some probably 2500 or more years old, the ages of the diggings vary appreciably. Of course, while 2500 years means a great deal in human cultural biology, it is of little moment as far as birds are concerned. The collection totals several thousand bones, all of which have been carefully studied and identified and are reported on in this paper. The bones are referable to 45 species of which 10 are new to the known avifauna of St. Lawrence Island. These 10 are as follows:

PUFFINUS TENUIROSTRIS	Slender-billed Shearwater
BRANTA CANADENSIS MINIMA	Cackling Goose
BRANTA NIGRICANS	Black Brant
MELANITTA DEGLANDI	White-winged Scoter
MELANITTA PERSPICILLATA	Surf Scoter
MERGUS MERGANSER subsp.	Merganser
HETEROSCELUS INCANUS	Wandering Tattler
LARUS CANUS BRACHYRHYNCHUS	Short-billed Gull
RISSA BREVIROSTRIS	Red-legged Kittiwake
BRACHYRHAMPHUS BREVIROSTRIS	Kittlitz's Murrelet

In addition to these, several species previously recorded on the basis

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